

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

M A N A G E R S

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

AT UTICA,

For the Year Ending Sept. 30, 1889.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH, 1890.

ALBANY :
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER,
1890.



OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Managers.

P. V. ROGERS, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Utica.
Hon. GEORGE BARNARD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rome.
Hon. D. MAGONE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ogdensburg.
R. E. SUTTON, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rome.
Hon. M. C. COMSTOCK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Utica.
P. C. J. DEANGELIS, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Utica.
GEORGE E. DUNHAM, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Utica.
Hon. WILLIAM TOWNSEND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Utica.
W. STUART WALCOTT, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York Mills

Treasurer.

THOMAS W. SEWARD, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Utica.
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Resident Officers.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D.,	-	-	Superintendent and Physician.
CHARLES W. PILGRIM, M. D.,	-	-	First Assistant Physician.
CHARLES G. WAGNER, M. D.,	-	-	Second Assistant Physician.
WILLIAM MABON, M. D.,	-	-	Third Assistant Physician.
CHARLES E. ATWOOD, M. D.,	-	-	Fourth Assistant Physician.
THEODORE DEECKE,	-	-	Special Pathologist.
JOHN R. JONES,	-	-	Steward.
EMMA BARKER,	-	-	Matron.

Chaplain.

Rev. WILLIAM T. GIBSON, D. D., LL. D.,	-	-	Utica.
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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 13.

IN SENATE,

MARCH, 1890.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., *December* 19, 1889.

To the Hon. EDWARD F. JONES,

President of the Senate:

Sir.— We transmit herewith the annual report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum.

With great respect.

P. V. ROGERS.

GEORGE BARNARD.

D. MAGONE.

R. E. SUTTON.

M. C. COMSTOCK.

P. C. J. DEANGELIS.

GEORGE E. DUNHAM.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

W. STUART WALCOTT.



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REPORT.

To the Legislature :

The managers of the State Lunatic Asylum submit their report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, together with the reports of the treasurer and medical superintendent.

The report of the superintendent shows that on the 1st day of October, 1888, there were 611 patients in the asylum; that is, 310 men and 301 women; that there were admitted from September 30, 1888 to September 30, 1889, 249 men and 217 women; total, 466.

The whole number under treatment during the year was 1,077 — 559 men and 518 women, and the daily average under treatment was 645.

There were discharged during the year 233 men and 191 women — in all 424, and there remained in the asylum September 30, 1889, 326 men and 327 women; total, 653 patients. Of those discharged, sixty-three men and sixty-three women were discharged recovered; forty-nine men and twenty-eight women, improved; sixty-nine men and sixty-six women, unimproved; thirty-seven men and thirty-two women, sixty-nine in all, died, and fifteen men and two women were discharged as not insane.

Of the seventy-eight persons discharged "improved," thirty-eight men and twenty-two women went home, two men and six women were removed on bond "providing for safe custody, peaceable behavior, and comfortable maintenance, without further public charge;" seven men eloped, and three men were taken to county asylums.

Of the 135 persons discharged "unimproved," one man and three women, who were private patients, were taken home by friends, against advice; six men and ten women were removed on bonds; thirty-seven men and thirty women were sent to the various county asylums; thirteen men and fourteen women were sent to the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane; six men and nine women were sent to the Willard asylum; two men eloped; one man was transferred to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Auburn, N. Y., and three men were taken home — one having

no commitment papers, and two being helpless patients who could be cared for by friends.

The total number admitted to the asylum since its opening, January 16, 1843, is 17,760, and the total number discharged, 17,107. Of this number there have been discharged, recovered, 6,119; improved, 2,566; unimproved (transferred to other institutions and to their homes), 5,807; 2,276 have died, and 339 have been discharged as not insane.

By reference to the treasurer's report it will be seen that the receipts of the institution for the support of patients have been, for the current fiscal year:

From the counties	\$111,480 89
From private patients	41,081 74
For articles sold	1,770 71
From other sources	2,031 18
Making the total sum of:	<u>\$156,364 52</u>

And that the expenditure for supplies, attendance and repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, amounts to the sum of..... \$154,408 07

The amount expended from the current income of the institution and charged on the treasurer's books for repairs, is as follows

ORDINARY REPAIRS.

Pay-rolls, carpenter, mason, painter, plumber and laborer,	\$3,374 80
Glass, oil, paint and brushes	1,048 31
Hardware, locks, nails, piping, screws, wire staples, tubing, wire cloth, store casing, elbows, tees, pulleys, pipe covering and basket grates.....	1,728 09
Carpenter work	357 50
Tin work	51 74
Lumber	607 06
Lime and sand	224 13
Stone sills and caps	32 00
Tracing paper and ink	65
Fire brick	19 90
Bricks	84 35
Ironwork	320 64
Tea steeper	150 00
Pomade	1 68

Labor assisting electrician to lay wires.....	\$65 50
Express charges on steam pump	1 80
Rubber hose	20 63
Timber and sash bars	192 29
Freight on blower.....	2 64
Repairing roofs.....	20 17
Freight on range	3 41
Labor making repairs	82 78
Sweeping chimneys	24 00
Ring packing	17 22
Steam-gauge radiator	33 02
Slating	21 20
Beet shaft.....	40 50
Blanketing for mangle	12 00
Labor as mason	51 50
Engine oil	124 10
Diaphanite	113 18
Purifier.....	3 75
Engineer's expenses to Oswego.....	4 32
Timber	132 69
<hr/>	
Total ordinary repairs.....	\$8,967 55

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

Extension of mat shop	\$73 77
Green-house	13 20
Matron's store-room	302 00
Wards 5 and 6, south	298 00
New dynamo	161 91
Engine-house	369 83
Cow barn	8 43
Male department, wards 1, 6 and 10	478 73
Library.....	9 00
Wash-house	169 53
Engine shaft	58 38
North kitchen	13 20
Center kitchen	160 80
Men's yard.....	134 47
Coal shed	18 31
Ice-house	305 86
Book-bindery	1 49
Sewer center building.....	196 80

Gate-house.....	\$22 41	
South kitchen.....	457 88	
Center building	110 05	
	<hr/>	\$3,364 05
Total		<hr/> <hr/> \$12,331 60

In our last annual report to the Legislature we set forth the contracts which had been awarded, in competitive bids, to the lowest bidders in all cases, for improvements and repairs, authorized under chapter 270 of the Laws of 1888, and which had been approved by the Comptroller of the State.

The amounts paid thereunder for the current fiscal year are as follows :

Enlarging clerk's room in connection with fire-escape, north wing.....	\$1,026 65
Bakery	5,024 18
Dining-rooms.	2,774 21
Painting male department.....	4,538 07
Fire-escapes	10,570 45
Two-story brick building, book-bindery.....	2,465 40
Sun room, ward 3, female department.....	749 95
Printing and book-bindery.....	606 46
Amusement hall.....	555 91
Advertising	52 00
Water supply	622 26
<hr/> Total	<hr/> <hr/> \$28,985 54

Under the provisions of chapter 570 of the Laws of 1889, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the State, contracts have been awarded to the lowest bidders therefor respectively in all cases, as follows :

For erection of addition to the green-house, and fur- nishing with slate tables, to the Rendle Company.....	\$2,410 00
To McDermott & Lancaster, for mason work.....	301 50
<hr/> Total	<hr/> <hr/> \$2,711 50
For completion of new chimney, to McDermott & Lan- caster	\$2,305 44
For additional story on workshops, and ceiling the cellar thereunder, to Charles W. Metz, for	1,587 25

For addition to the laundry and improvements, for mason work, to McDermott & Lancaster.....	\$1,682 70
To same for windows.....	161 50
To E. Hurlburt for new shafting and machinery and appliances	3,750 00
Total	<u>\$5,594 20</u>

The work under each of these contracts is in progress, and it is expected will all be completed in the autumn and early part of the winter.

Under provisions of the same chapter of the Laws of 1889, the managers have, under the competitive system, and from the lowest bidders therefor, made purchases of a

Watchman's clock for.....	\$387 28
Furniture for the male department, at a cost of.....	<u>2,712 08</u>

All of which is now in use and fills in that department a long existing want.

In an institution as old as this asylum, where buildings have been in use for over forty years, the law of decay and needed repair enforces itself upon the attention of the managers in each of their visitations of inspection of the different wards, and the need of some changes and improvements is present with the officers of administration all the time.

Through the liberal appropriations of the Legislature in the few late years, very much has been accomplished, particularly in the male department. The most pressing present wants remaining unsatisfied are clearly and earnestly set forth in the report of the superintendent, accompanying this report, to whose recommendations the managers respectfully call the attention of the Legislature, and whose statements of requirements for the comfort and improvement of those committed to our care, and for the best results in treatment and administration, and whose recommendations in connection therewith the managers fully adopt.

They respectfully ask for the several objects by the superintendent set forth, appropriation as follows :

FOR THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Improvement of wards 7 and 9	\$2,000
Improvement of wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.....	3,600

Alcoves in wards 4, 5 and 6.....	\$1,500
New ceilings in wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9.....	4,000
Improvement of dining-rooms in wards 10 and 12.....	500
Painting entire female department.....	5,000
Iron ceiling in kitchen	300
Two additional fire-proof stair-cases.....	7,000
New furniture.....	3,000
Bath-rooms, water-closets and tiling in wards 4, 5 and 7.....	650
	<hr/>
	\$27,550
	<hr/>

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Bath-rooms, water-closets and tiling in wards 5 and 9.....	\$450
	<hr/>

CENTER BUILDING.

Skylights	\$700
	<hr/>

AMUSEMENT HALL.

Lowering the theater stage	\$250
	<hr/>

WAREHOUSE.

Roofing and repairing sheds on Erie canal	\$400
	<hr/>

FARM.

Silo and machinery for 100 cows.....	\$3,500
For purchase of air clocks.....	700
For purchase of telephone exchange	1,200
	<hr/>

PROVISION FOR INCREASING POPULATION OF THE ASYLUM.

The crowded condition of the wards of this institution during the past year imperatively calls for relief in some direction. In previous years, Willard asylum and the Binghamton asylum received from this institution chronic cases, but their doors are now closed to us, by reason of their own overcrowded condition.

The relief suggested in the superintendent's report in the erection of a new building, as an infirmary for the helpless chronic cases who need especial care, is deemed by the managers the least expensive method of meeting the requirements of the situation, and they, therefore, ask appropriation therefor of the sum by him estimated, for a building of a capacity for the care of 100 patients, viz., \$30,000.

LAND.

In our last annual report to the Legislature we represented as follows: "The asylum farm and grounds comprise about 200 acres, made up of 180 and twenty acres respectively. The institution has long been crippled by insufficiency of land for farm and garden purposes. Modern authorities estimate an acre per patient, as the right proportion for advantageous farm operations in public asylums, judged by which standard our farm is inadequate to our needs by no less than 400 acres. For many years the managers have forbore to bring their requirements in this matter to the attention of the Legislature, from the seemingly greater urgency of other needs. So steady is the growth of the city of Utica in the direction of the asylum, however, that by withholding their petition longer, the managers would imperil their chances of securing additional land at a fair price, at a convenient distance from the institution. There is reason to believe that about 200 acres of good tillable land, sufficiently near the asylum to be available (viz., about a quarter of a mile distant from the extreme limit of the present farm), could be purchased at the rate of about two hundred dollars per acre. This price would probably include a frame farm-house and barns, in sufficiently good condition for immediate occupancy for colony purposes. In all large asylums there is also a considerable proportion of able-bodied patients, available for agricultural labor, who do not need the ordinary appurtenances of asylum life, such as locked doors and guarded windows, and the care and treatment of whom is greatly facilitated by such colonization. Moreover, their labor, while being distinctly curative in many, and beneficial in all cases, would be a source of revenue to the institution. The value of such colonies has been amply demonstrated wherever the experiment has been tried.

"The managers, therefore, respectfully ask the Legislature to appropriate \$40,000, for the purchase of 200 acres of land."

The Legislature responded to the appeal by making the appropriation of \$40,000, but it did not meet the approval of his excellency, the Governor, on the ground, it is understood, that he deemed it inexpedient at that time. The need of increased acreage was never more urgent than now, and the wisdom of the early acquisition is emphasized in the increased values yearly placed upon lands adjacent to the asylum. It is hoped and believed his

excellency may agree with the managers that further delay in securing such additional acres is inexpedient, and a reappropriation, therefore, would meet his approval. In that view the managers respectfully ask such reappropriation of \$40,000.

PAVING.

In our last annual report the managers stated that, "The common council of the city of Utica has under consideration the project of removing the rough cobble stone pavement on Court street and a portion of Whitesboro street, a distance of one and one-fourth miles, and substituting in place thereof concrete and asphalt. The asylum grounds have a frontage on these streets, thus proposed to be repaved, of 1,400 feet, and the city authorities urge upon the managers the presentation of the needs of the city in the improvement of these street ways to the Legislature.

"The managers are fully in accord with the mayor and council in their judgment of the pressing need of such improvement, and in the opinion that the expense of repaving should be shared in just proportion of frontage by the State with the other owners of lands liable to assessment therefor."

After the presentation of the report last year, it became certain that the common council would not order such new pavement during the year 1889, and the managers withdrew their request for an appropriation at the last session of the Legislature.

The project is renewed and with urgency this fall.

The estimated cost of the new pavement for the entire width of the streets in front of the asylum grounds is \$30,000.

The managers respectfully ask an appropriation of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay one-half the cost of repaving the streets named in front of the asylum property.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. V. ROGERS,
GEORGE BARNARD.
D. MAGONE,
R. E. SUTTON,
M. C. COMSTOCK,
P. C. J. DEANGELIS,
GEORGE E. DUNHAM.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.
W. STUART WALCOTT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum:

The treasurer of the asylum respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1888, to October 1, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasury, October 1, 1888 \$12,184 87

October 1, 1888, to October 1, 1889.

From the State Treasurer for officers' salaries..... 15,000 00

From the State Treasurer on account of the appropriation of \$7,982.95, chapter 460, Laws of 1887, for repairs in wards 1, 6 and 10, male department 4,783 13

December 13, 1888, to September 30, 1889.

From the State Treasurer on account of the appropriation of \$34,000, chapter 270, Laws of 1888, for constructing ventilating shaft, etc., in amusement hall, sun-room in women's department, two story brick building, between amusement hall and the women's wards, five iron fire-escape stairways, reconstructing bakery, painting walls and ceilings, repairing dining-rooms, etc..... 32,043 36

From county patients..... 111,480 89

From private patients..... 41,081 74

From the steward for farm and garden produce, old material, etc., sold by him 1,770 71

From all other sources..... 2,031 18

Total \$220,375 88

PAYMENTS.

From October 1, 1888 to October 1, 1889.

For provisions..... \$46,531 17

Clothing of patients..... 5,223 45

Patients' miscellaneous expenses..... 1,617 13

Household stores, crockery, soap, etc.....	\$3,830 44
Ordinary repairs.....	12,516 51
Attendance, assistance and labor, including salaries of chaplain, bookkeeper, engineer, apothecary, etc.....	50,963 12
Furniture, including beds and bedding.....	6,088 10
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,805 81
Farm, barn, garden and grounds	6,042 16
Medicine and medical supplies, including pathological department.....	2,656 68
Books, stationery and printing.....	2,142 45
Supply of water.....	895 13
Light, heat and ventilation.....	13,795 92
Steward's petty expenses.....	300 00
Officers' salaries.....	15,000 00
For repairs in wards 1, 6 and 10, male department, under the appropriation of \$7,982.95, chapter 460, Laws of 1887	7,951 63
Account of appropriation of \$34,000, chapter 270, Laws of 1888, for ventilating shaft, fire-escape, stair-ways, etc..	28,933 06
Balance to new account.....	14,083 12
Total	<u>\$220,375 88</u>

UTICA, *October 1, 1889.*

T. W. SEWARD,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers of the Asylum :

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the act organizing this hospital, the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1889, is respectfully submitted :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number at the commencement of the year....	310	301	611
Received from September 30, 1888, to September 30, 1889.....	249	217	466
Whole number treated	559	518	1,077
Daily average under treatment .....	.....	.....	645 ¹⁷⁸ / ₃₆₈
Discharged recovered.....	63	63	126
Discharged improved	50	28	78
Discharged unimproved.....	69	66	135
Discharged not insane.....	15	2	17
Died	37	32	69
Whole number discharged.....	234	191	425
Remaining September 30, 1889.....	325	327	652

There were 466 patients admitted during the year (249 men and 217 women), which number is twenty-two greater than that of the previous year.

The highest number under treatment on any one day was 683 ; the lowest number 588 ; the daily average was a little more than 645. The capacity of the hospital is 660.

One hundred and seventy-three persons, when admitted, were in a sick and feeble condition ; some of them from old age, some as the result of acute or chronic diseases, and others from the general breaking down of health under the labor, anxieties and duties incident to active and laborious life.

TABLE

Showing suicidal and homicidal attempts and tendencies in 466 cases admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Attempted suicide.....	11	15	26
Threatened suicide.....	16	14	30
Meditated suicide.....	17	13	30
Committed homicide.....	1	1	2
Attempted homicide.....	9	7	16
Threatened homicide.....	28	17	45
Attempted suicide and homicide.....	2	2	4
Threatened suicide and homicide.....	6	8	14
Attempted suicide and threatened homicide....	10	3	13
Attempted homicide and threatened suicide....	....	1	1
Threatened homicide and meditated suicide....	1	3	4
Total.....	101	84	185

Of the seventy-eight persons discharged "improved," thirty-eight men and twenty-two women went home, two men and six women were removed on bonds "providing for safe custody, peaceable behavior and comfortable maintenance without further public charge," seven men eloped and three men were sent to county asylum.

Of the 135 persons discharged "unimproved," one man and three women, who were private patients, were taken home by friends against advice, six men and ten women were removed on bonds, thirty-seven men and thirty women were sent to the various county asylums, thirteen men and fourteen women were sent to the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, six men and nine women were sent to the Willard asylum, two men eloped, one man was transferred to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, N. Y., and three men were taken home—one having no commitment papers, and two whose friends desired to care for them on account of their feeble condition.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY TREATMENT.

In the last annual report statistics were presented for the seventeen previous years, showing the percentage of patients who had

been insane a year or more before admission. I continue this table, as showing how large a proportion are virtually chronic cases when admitted :

YEAR.	Whole number admitted.	Found not insane,	Number insane one year and over.	Percent- age insane one year and over.
1871	516	13	212	42.14
1872	399	17	143	37.43
1873	410	13	142	35.76
1874	368	6	117	32.32
1875	432	15	136	32.61
1876	436	8	138	32.24
1877	460	13	149	33.33
1878	427	10	125	29.97
1879	418	16	135	35.58
1880	468	11	177	38.73
1881	411	8	190	47.14
1882	412	13	190	47.61
1883	404	15	172	44.21
1884	387	15	194	52.15
1885	392	10	191	50.00
1886	430	8	201	47.63
1887	374	13	202	55.95
1888	444	12	164	37.96
1889	466	17	204	47.55
	8,054	233	3,182	40.68

As of further and important interest in this connection, the following table has been prepared to show how wide a difference exists in the recovery rate in recent cases, when compared with that of patients not placed under treatment until the disease had become fully established.

TABLE

*Showing a comparison, for ten years, between the percentage of recoveries on the annual admissions; the percentage of recoveries of those who had been insane one year and more; the percentage of recoveries of those insane less than one year, and the percentage of recoveries of those insane six months or less.**

YEAR.	Number of insane admitted.	Number discharged.	Percentage of recoveries.	Number admitted, insane one year and over.	Number recovered who had been insane one year and over.	Percentage of recoveries.	Number admitted, insane less than one year.	Number recovered who had been insane less than one year.	Percentage of recoveries.	Number admitted, insane six months or less.	Number recovered who had been insane six months or less.	Percentage of recoveries.
1880	457	155	33.92	177	22	12.42	280	133	47.50	238	122	51.26
1881	403	128	31.76	190	25	13.15	213	103	48.35	185	91	49.18
1882	399	109	27.32	190	12	6.31	209	97	46.41	187	87	46.52
1883	389	129	33.16	172	27	15.69	217	102	47.00	187	94	50.26
1884	374	89	23.80	194	17	8.76	180	72	40.00	154	70	45.45
1885	385	122	31.68	191	22	11.51	194	100	51.55	150	70	46.67
1886	422	79	18.72	201	13	6.46	221	66	29.86	190	62	32.63
1887	361	97	26.87	202	18	8.91	159	79	49.68	156	77	49.36
1888	432	99	22.92	164	21	12.80	268	78	29.10	211	64	30.33
1889	449	126	28.06	204	34	16.67	245	92	37.55	199	72	36.18
	4,071	1,133	27.83	1,885	211	11.19	2,186	922	42.18	1,857	809	43.56

* In this table those admitted and subsequently found not insane are deducted from the annual admissions. Their number for each year will be found in the preceding table.

† Discharged recovered, 1,133; of that number 922, or 81.37 per cent, had been insane less than one year; while only 211, or 18.62 per cent, had been insane more than one year.

TABLE

Showing the number of men employed, kind of work done, and average percentage of men patients employed daily in each month during the year ending September 30, 1889.

MONTHS.	General work.	Ward work.	Dining-room work.	Total men employed.	Daily average population.	Percentage employed.
1888.						
October	53	37	39	129	301	42.85
November	64	33	37	134	293	45.73
December	57	39	35	131	299	43.81
1889.						
January	55	47	39	141	307	45.92
February	58	54	43	155	317	48.89
March	71	55	44	170	332	51.20
April	66	54	43	163	336	48.51
May	68	53	42	163	334	48.80
June	59	52	46	157	344	45.63
July	55	54	46	155	338	45.85
August	75	39	39	153	328	46.64
September	53	43	43	139	332	41.86

Average percentage employed, 46.30.

TABLE

Showing the number of women employed, kind of work done, and average percentage of women patients employed daily in each month during the year ending September 30, 1889.

MONTHS.	General work.	Ward work.	Dining-room work.	Total women employed.	Daily average population.	Percentage employed.
1888.						
October	67	29	41	137	302	45.36
November	69	27	44	140	309	45.30
December	73	26	44	143	301	47.50
1889.						
January	77	29	40	144	304	47.36
February	87	27	40	154	314	49.04
March	94	26	40	160	328	48.78
April	83	29	41	153	332	46.08
May	81	28	47	156	337	46.29
June	86	28	47	161	348	46.26
July	78	32	46	156	337	46.29
August	76	30	42	148	331	44.71
September	72	30	42	144	337	42.73

Average percentage employed, 46.30.

COMMER

TABLE

*Showing the general statistics of the asylum from the opening
January 16, 1843, to September 30, 1889.*

Total number of admissions.....	17,760
Total number discharged recovered.....	6,119
Total number discharged improved.....	2,566
Total number discharged unimproved.....	5,807
Total number died.....	2,276
Total number discharged not insane.....	339
<hr/>	
Total number discharged.....	17,107
<hr/>	
Remaining September 30, 1889.....	653
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General statement of the operation of the New York State Lunatic Asylum for the forty-seven years ending September 30, 1889.

YEARS.	Number admitted.	Number discharged.	Number treated.	Discharged recovered.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Discharged not insane.	Died.
1843	276	80	276	53	14	6	....	7
1844	275	211	471	132	47	16	....	16
1845	293	268	553	135	78	34	....	21
1846	337	248	662	133	60	33	....	22
1847	428	330	802	187	70	25	....	48
1848	405	382	877	174	84	38	....	86
1849	362	408	857	203	66	70	....	69
1850	367	387	816	171	57	108	....	51
1851	366	360	795	112	66	134	...	48
1852	390	400	825	156	53	152	....	39
1853	424	403	849	169	66	129	....	39
1854	390	386	836	164	42	115	....	65
1855	275	270	725	128	15	79	16	32
1856	242	236	697	100	33	65	8	30
1857	235	245	696	95	25	83	10	32
1858	333	282	784	114	33	99	5	31
1859	312	295	814	114	57	86	3	35
1860	337	339	856	105	56	133	3	42
1861	295	280	812	83	58	104	4	31
1862	287	305	819	106	51	115	3	30
1863	287	267	801	80	38	101	6	42
1864	319	289	853	109	44	84	4	48
1865	356	305	920	113	35	91	9	57
1866	388	362	1,003	164	39	106	9	44
1867	401	439	1,042	159	58	164	7	51
1868	382	415	985	157	85	105	10	58
1869	463	430	1,033	156	85	117	8	64
1870	481	441	1,084	153	72	134	7	75
1871	516	576	1,159	168	85	235	17	61
1872	399	447	982	142	73	156	14	62
1873	410	365	945	122	42	141	11	49
1874	368	376	948	123	53	138	14	48
1875	432	369	1,004	132	37	134	5	61
1876	436	505	1,071	142	53	237	13	60
1877	460	444	1,026	148	61	160	15	60
1878	427	402	1,009	144	37	145	7	69
1879	418	405	1,025	141	56	154	8	48
1880	468	474	1,088	155	66	197	14	42
1881	411	399	1,025	128	54	158	8	51
1882	412	460	1,038	109	46	235	13	57
1883	404	378	982	129	61	114	17	57
1884	387	384	991	89	51	177	11	56
1885	392	430	999	122	59	199	10	40
1886	430	425	999	79	61	227	6	52
1887	374	370	948	97	53	145	14	61
1888	444	411	1,022	99	63	176	13	60
1889	466	424	1,077	125	78	135	17	69

TABLE

Showing the percentage of deaths on the whole number treated, and on the average population, for forty-seven years.

YEARS.	Deaths.	Whole number treated.	Percent-age.	Average population.	Percent-age.
1843	7	276	2.53	109	6.44
1844	16	471	3.39	236	6.78
1845	21	553	3.79	365	7.92
1846	22	662	3.53	283	7.77
1847	48	802	5.98	415	11.56
1848	86	877	9.80	474	18.14
1849	69	857	8.05	454	15.19
1850	51	816	6.25	433	11.77
1851	48	795	6.03	440	10.91
1852	39	825	4.72	441	8.84
1853	39	849	4.59	423	9.22
1854	65	836	4.75	444	14.63
1855	32	725	4.41	467	6.85
1856	30	697	4.30	454	6.61
1857	32	696	4.59	463	6.88
1858	31	784	3.95	489	6.33
1859	35	814	4.30	509	6.87
1860	42	856	4.90	516	8.13
1861	31	812	3.82	519	5.97
1862	30	819	3.66	526	5.70
1863	42	801	5.24	528	7.95
1864	48	853	5.02	560	8.57
1865	57	920	6.19	591	8.79
1866	44	1,003	4.38	643	6.84
1867	51	1,042	4.89	610	8.36
1868	58	985	5.88	589	9.84
1869	64	1,033	6.29	600	10.66
1870	75	1,084	6.91	629	12.08
1871	61	1,159	5.35	605	10.08
1872	62	982	6.31	588	10.54
1873	49	945	5.20	563	8.70
1874	48	948	5.06	581	8.25
1875	61	1,004	6.07	595	10.25
1876	60	1,071	5.60	615	9.75
1877	60	1,026	5.84	607	9.88
1878	69	1,009	6.84	600	11.50
1879	48	1,025	4.68	621	7.73
1880	42	1,088	3.86	610	6.89
1881	51	1,025	4.98	626	8.15
1882	57	1,038	5.49	621	9.17
1883	57	982	5.80	591	9.64
1884	56	991	5.65	614	9.13
1885	40	999	4.00	584	6.84
1886	52	999	5.20	577	9.01
1887	61	948	6.43	595	10.25
1888	60	1,022	5.87	601	9.98
1889	69	1,077	6.41	645	10.69

TABLE

Showing the percentage of recoveries on the average population and admissions for forty-seven years.

YEARS.	ON AVERAGE POPULATION.			ON ADMISSIONS.		
	Average populat'n.	Recov- ered.	Percentage.	Admitted.	Recov- ered.	Percentage.
1843	109	53	48.52	276	53	19.20
1844	236	132	55.93	275	132	48.80
1845	365	135	50.94	293	135	46.07
1846	283	133	46.99	337	133	39.46
1847	415	187	45.06	428	187	43.60
1848	474	174	36.70	405	174	42.96
1849	454	203	44.71	362	203	56.07
1850	433	171	39.49	367	171	46.59
1851	440	112	23.45	366	112	36.60
1852	441	156	35.37	390	156	40.00
1853	423	169	39.95	424	169	39.85
1854	444	164	37.16	390	164	42.05
1855	467	128	27.40	275	128	46.54
1856	454	100	22.24	242	100	41.73
1857	463	95	20.52	235	95	40.42
1858	489	114	23.31	333	114	34.23
1859	509	114	22.40	312	114	36.54
1860	516	105	20.33	337	105	31.15
1861	519	83	15.99	295	83	27.46
1862	526	106	20.15	287	106	36.93
1863	528	80	15.15	282	80	27.87
1864	560	109	19.46	319	109	31.02
1865	591	113	18.95	356	113	31.74
1866	643	164	25.50	388	164	42.26
1867	610	159	26.00	401	159	40.25
1868	589	157	26.65	382	157	41.78
1869	600	156	26.00	463	156	34.51
1870	629	153	24.32	481	153	32.48
1871	605	168	27.76	516	168	33.40
1872	588	142	24.00	399	142	37.22
1873 *	563	122	21.67	410	122	30.73
1874	581	123	21.17	368	123	33.97
1875	585	132	22.17	432	132	31.65
1876	615	142	23.09	436	142	33.17
1877	607	148	24.38	460	148	33.10
1878	600	144	24.00	427	144	34.53
1879	621	141	22.74	418	141	35.07
1880	610	155	25.41	468	155	33.92
1881	626	128	20.45	411	128	31.76
1882	621	109	17.55	412	109	27.32
1883	591	129	21.82	404	129	33.16
1884	613	89	14.52	387	89	23.92
1885	584	122	20.89	392	122	31.93
1886	577	79	13.69	430	79	18.72
1887	595	97	16.30	374	97	26.87
1888	602	99	16.45	444	99	22.92
1889	645	126	20.06	466	126	28.06

* In this table, since 1873, those admitted and subsequently found not insane are deducted from the annual admissions in computing these percentages. Their number for each year will be found in a preceding table.

TABLE

Showing the age at the time of first attack in the 466 persons admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than fifteen.....	3	1	4
From fifteen to twenty.....	14	23	37
From twenty to twenty-five.....	21	23	44
From twenty-five to thirty.....	33	23	56
From thirty to thirty-five.....	26	22	48
From thirty-five to forty.....	20	27	47
From forty to fifty.....	46	43	89
From fifty to sixty.....	28	23	51
From sixty to seventy.....	8	11	19
From seventy to eighty.....	....	4	4
Not insane.....	15	2	17
Unascertained.....	35	15	50
Total.....	249	217	466

TABLE

Showing the ages at the time of admission in the 466 persons admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than fifteen.....	1	1	2
From fifteen to twenty.....	14	13	27
From twenty to twenty-five.....	20	20	40
From twenty-five to thirty.....	39	21	60
From thirty to thirty-five.....	24	29	53
From thirty-five to forty.....	35	17	52
From forty to fifty.....	66	52	118
From fifty to sixty.....	28	35	63
From sixty to seventy.....	18	21	39
From seventy to eighty.....	4	7	11
Over eighty.....	....	1	1
Total.....	249	217	466

TABLE

Showing the ages in the 126 cases discharged recovered during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty	4	5	9
From twenty to twenty-five	10	9	19
From twenty-five to thirty	11	5	16
From thirty to thirty-five	10	13	23
From thirty-five to forty	8	6	14
From forty to fifty	13	16	29
From fifty to sixty	5	5	10
From sixty to seventy	2	4	6
Total	63	63	126

TABLE

Showing the ages in the sixty-nine persons who died during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty .....	....	1	1
From twenty to twenty-five	1	....	1
From twenty-five to thirty	2	2	4
From thirty to thirty-five	3	1	4
From thirty-five to forty	3	4	7
From forty to fifty	12	7	19
From fifty to sixty	9	6	15
From sixty to seventy	2	6	8
From seventy to eighty	5	4	9
Over eighty .....	....	1	1
Total	37	32	69

TABLE

Showing the statistics of heredity in 466 cases admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	20	21	41
Maternal branch.....	33	31	64
Paternal and maternal branches.....	2	2	4
Insane relatives.....	13	20	33
Total.....	68	74	142

TABLE

Showing the number received on first and subsequent admissions during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First admission.....	210	178	388
Second admission.....	15	23	38
Third admission.....	6	9	15
Fourth or more.....	3	5	8
Number admitted not insane.....	15	2	17
Total persons.....	249	217	466
Number returned during the year.....	11	5	16
Total cases.....	260	222	482

EDUCATION.

Of the 466 persons admitted during the year, six men had received a collegiate, fourteen men and eight women an academic, and 138 men and 165 women a common school education; sixty men and fifteen women could read and write; fourteen men and fifteen women could read only, and seventeen men and fourteen women had received no education.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Of the 466 persons admitted during the year, 123 men and 101 women were married; 113 men and seventy-six women were

single ; nine men were widowers, and forty women were widows ; two men were divorced, and the civil condition of two men could not be ascertained.

HABITS.

Of the 466 persons admitted during the year, eighty-one men and fourteen women were intemperate in the use of alcoholic stimulants ; fifty-five men and five women were moderate drinkers ; ninety-three men and 193 women did not use alcoholic beverages at all, and the habits, in this respect, of twenty men and five women could not be ascertained.

TABLE

Showing the forms of mental disorder in 466 cases admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia.....	87	104	191
Acute mania.....	28	22	50
Subacute mania.....	36	25	61
Chronic mania.....	13	27	40
Periodic mania.....	....	1	1
Dementia.....	28	27	55
Epilepsy, with dementia.....	7	2	9
Epilepsy, with mania.....	4	3	7
General paresis.....	30	1	31
Congenital.....	1	3	4
Not insane.....	15	2	17
Total.....	249	217	466

TABLE

Showing the probable exciting cause in 466 cases admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill-health.....	12	16	28
Domestic trouble, including loss of relatives and friends	5	39	44
Adverse circumstances, including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties.....	8	5	13
Mental anxiety, worry and over work (causes not included in the above).....	19	35	54
Puerperal, including child-birth and abortion..		12	12
Prolonged lactation.....		2	2
Menopause		14	14
Intemperance in drink	35	6	41
Intemperance in drink and opium.....	1	....	1
Intemperance, sexual.....	2	....	2
Masturbation	18	1	19
Syphilis	2	....	2
Epilepsy.....	13	6	19
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	2	3
Meningitis.....	....	1	1
Sunstroke	4	1	5
Injury to head.....	7	3	10
Ill-health from want and privation	1	2	3
Senility	2	9	11
Excessive study.....	1	1	2
Religious excitement.....	5	3	8
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	....	4	4
Typhoid fever.....	1	....	1
Congenital defect combined with overwork.....	1	4	5
General paresis.....	30	1	31
Political excitement.....	3	....	3
Sudden fright.....	....	3	3
Uterine disease.....	....	4	4
Excessive use of tobacco.....	....	1	1
Menstrual irregularities.....	....	4	4
Polio-myelitis ant.....	....	1	1
Disappointed affections.....	2	3	5
Rheumatism	1	....	1
Vicious indulgence.....	2	3	5
Isolated life.....	1	....	1
Not insane.....	15	2	17
Unascertained.....	57	29	86
Total	259	217	466

TABLE

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission in 466 cases admitted dnring the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one week.....	6	1	7
From one to two weeks.....	9	10	19
From two to four weeks.....	17	15	32
From one to three months.....	31	47	78
From three to six months.....	31	32	63
From six to nine months.....	21	16	37
From nine months to one year.....	6	3	9
From one year to eighteen months.....	27	29	56
From eighteen months to two years.....	3	5	8
From two to three years.....	21	9	30
From three to four years.....	7	6	13
From four to five years.....	3	5	8
From five to ten years.....	8	9	17
From ten to fifteen years.....	2	1	3
From fifteen to twenty years.....	.....	3	3
From twenty to thirty years.....	3	2	5
Congenital.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained—chronic.....	38	22	60
Not insane.....	15	2	17
Total.....	249	217	466

TABLE

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment, in 126 cases discharged recovered during the year ending September 30, 1889.

DURATION.	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	M.	W.	Total.	M.	W.	Total.
From one to two weeks.....	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....
From two to four weeks.....	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....
From one to three months.....	15	16	31	8	7	15
From three to six months.....	12	3	15	26	15	41
From six to nine months.....	7	9	16	12	16	29
From nine months to one year.....	3	1	4	2	13	15
From one year to eighteen months.....	6	14	20	8	11	19
From eighteen months to two years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3

Table showing duration of insanity, etc. — (Continued).

DURATION.	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	M.	W.	Total.	M.	W.	Total.
From two to three years.....	1	....	1	3	....	3
From three to five years.....	....	1	1	1	....	1
From five to ten years.....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Unascertained	7	4	11	....	....	....
Total.....	63	63	126	63	63	126

TABLE

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment in sixty-nine persons who died during the year ending September 30, 1889.

DURATION.	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	M.	W.	Total.	M.	W.	Total.
Less than one week.....	1	....	1	3	....	3
From one to two weeks.....	....	1	1	....	2	2
From two to four weeks.....	3	2	5	1	4	5
From one to three months.....	4	6	10	4	4	8
From three to six months.....	2	3	5	8	5	13
From six to nine months.....	3	2	5	8	1	9
From nine months to one year.....	....	2	2	1	3	4
From one year to eighteen months.....	7	7	14	9	3	12
From eighteen months to two years.....	1	....	1	....	2	2
From two to three years	7	3	10	2	2	4
From three to four years.....	3	1	4	....	1	1
From four to five years.....	....	1	1	....	....	....
From five to ten years.....	1	....	1	....	1	1
From ten to fifteen years.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
From fifteen to twenty years.....	1	....	1	....	1	1
From twenty to thirty years.....	....	1	1	....	....	....
From thirty to thirty-one years.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
From forty-five to forty-six years.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Unascertained	4	3	7	....	....	....
Total.....	37	32	69	37	32	69

TABLE

Showing the residence by counties of 466 persons admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

[illegible]

TABLE

Showing the nativity of the 466 persons admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New York	160	146	306
Ireland	30	33	63
Germany	17	17	34
England.....	13	4	17
Canada.	4	5	9
Scotland.....	1	2	3
New Jersey.....	1	2	3
Pennsylvania	1	2	3
Connecticut.....	3	....	3
Massachusetts	2	....	2
Maryland.....	1	1	2
Virginia.....	2	....	2
Kentucky	2	....	2
France	1	1	2
Wales.....	....	1	1
Vermont	1	....	1
Switzerland.....	1	....	1
Poland	1	....	1
Wisconsin .....	....	1	1
New Hampshire.....	....	1	1
Holland	1	....	1
Missouri.....	....	1	1
Ohio	1	....	1
Denmark	1	....	1
Bohemia.....	1	....	1
Unascertained	4	....	4
Total.....	249	217	466

TABLE

Showing the occupation of the 466 persons admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889.

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum attendant.....	....	1	1
Author	1	....	1
Baker	1	....	1
Barbers	3	....	3
Blacksmiths	7	....	7
Boatmen.....	2	....	2
Book-keepers.....	4	....	4
Book agent .....	....	2	2
Bootblack.....	1	....	1
Butcher	1	....	1
Carpenters	12	....	12
Carriage trimmer.....	1	....	1
Cigarmaker	1	....	1
Civil engineers	2	....	2
Clerks	8	1	9
Cloth designer	1	....	1
Cooks	1	1	2
Cutler	1	....	1
Dyer	1	....	1
Ex-messenger	1	....	1
Factory operatives.....	7	6	13
Farmers and farm laborers	50	....	50
Fisherman	1	....	1
Glover.....	1	....	1
Horse jockeys.. ..	4	....	4
Hotelkeeper	1	....	1
Housekeepers and domestics.....	....	178	178
Inspector of vessels.....	1	....	1
Insurance agents	2	....	2
Jewelers	2	....	2
Laborers	41	....	41
Lawyers	5	....	5
Letter carrier	1	....	1
Lime-burner	1	....	1
Locomotive fireman.....	1	....	1
Machinists	5	....	5
Manufacturer	1	....	1
Masons	6	....	6
Merchants	14	....	14
Milliner .....	....	1	1
Millwright.....	1	....	1
Molders	6	....	6
Painters.....	4	....	4
Peddler.....	1	....	1
Physicians	1	1	2

TABLE

Table showing occupation, etc.— (Continued).

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Policemen.....	2	....	2
Printers	3	....	3
Prostitute.....	....	1	1
Ragpicker	1	....	1
Railroad conductor.....	1	....	1
Railroad flagmen.....	2	....	2
Salesmen	7	....	7
School girls.....	....	2	2
Seamstresses and dressmakers.....	....	6	6
Shoemakers	3	....	3
Spiritualist medium.....	1	....	1
Stenographer.....	1	....	1
Students.....	2	....	2
Tailors	4	...	4
Tanners	2	....	2
Teachers.....	....	4	4
Teamster.....	1	....	1
Tinsmith.....	1	....	1
Upholsterer	1	....	1
Washerwomen.....	....	2	2
No occupation.....	11	11	22
Total	249	217	466

TABLE

Showing number of cases of general paresis admitted and died since 1849.

YEARS.	ADMITTED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1849 .....	....	....	....	4	....	4
1850	1	....	1	2	....	2
1851	1	....	1	2	....	2
1852	1	1	2	....	1	1
1853	6	1	7	4	1	5
1854	4	1	5	4	....	4
1855	7	....	7	4	....	4
1856	2	....	2	3	....	3
1857	9	....	9	3	....	3
1858	4	1	5	4	....	4
1859	5	1	6	3	2	5
1860	9	....	9	9	....	9
1861	8	1	9	10	....	10
1862	7	....	7	4	....	4
1863	11	....	11	9	1	10
1864	15	2	17	12	....	12
1865	22	....	22	12	2	14
1866	10	3	13	9	....	9
1867	13	....	13	8	....	8
1868	22	....	22	9	1	10
1869	29	....	29	15	....	15
1870	17	2	19	18	1	19
1871	27	4	31	17	1	18
1872	17	2	19	17	2	19
1873	21	2	23	15	2	17
1874	17	....	17	15	1	16
1875	15	2	17	15	....	15
1876	16	1	17	13	1	14
1877	24	5	29	10	1	11
1878	17	2	19	12	4	16
1879	18	3	21	8	1	9
1880	26	4	30	14	....	14
1881	27	3	30	12	2	14
1882	27	4	31	15	3	18
1883	30	4	34	16	5	21
1884	27	5	32	14	1	15
1885	20	5	25	6	2	8
1886	18	3	21	6	4	10
1887	20	7	27	15	....	15
1888	23	4	27	8	2	10
1889	30	1	31	15	4	19
Total	623	74	697	391	45	436

TABLE OF MORTALITY

Showing the cause of death in sixty-nine persons who died during the year ending September 30, 1889, and the form of insanity in each case at the time of admission.

1888-1889.	General paresis.		Asthenia.		Phthisis pulmonalis.		Cerebral hemorrhage.		Old age.		Meningitis.		Pulmonary oedema.		Fracture of ribs and pleurisy.		Dysentery.		Nephritis.	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Melancholia .....	...	...	1	4	2	7	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Acute mania .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Subacute mania .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic mania .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dementia .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy with dementia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paresis	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	4	2	7	4	7	1	3	4	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	...

STEWARD'S REPORT.

The steward makes the following report of the productions of the farm and garden :

STOCK.

Horses	11
Cows	53
Yearling	1
Calves	4
Bull	1
Pigs	200

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE.

Asparagus	250 bushels.
Beans, string	55 bushels.
Beets	2,142 bushels.
Beets, table	84 bushels.
Celery	4,122 heads.
Cauliflower	275 heads.
Cabbage, white	4,100 heads.
Cabbage, red	45 heads.
Carrots	478 bushels.
Corn, green	240 bushels.
Cucumbers	13 bushels.
Hay	280 tons.
Lettuce	1,125 bunches.
Milk	208,411 quarts.
Oats	604 bushels.
Onions, dry	145 bushels.
Onions, green	240 bunches.
Parsnips	275 bushels.
Parsley	135 bunches.
Potatoes	447 bushels.
Peas, green	53 bushels.
Peppers, red	2 bushels.
Rhubarb	2,538 bunches.
Spinach	1,273 bunches.
Salsify	75 bushels.
Squash, winter	518 heads.
Straw	25 tons.
Tomatoes, ripe	15 bushels.
Tomatoes, green	75 bushels.
Turnips	660 bushels.

MATRON'S REPORT.

The matron reports the following number of articles made and mended in the house during the year :

Aprons	269
Curtains	52
Comfortables.....	32
Cravats	26
Clothes bags	17
Caps (uniform)	580
Chemises	357
Drawers (pairs).....	421
Dresses	611
Holdes	453
Hats (trimmed)	39
Hoods (crocheted).....	20
Mittens (pairs knit)	23
Napkins	132
Night dresses	200
Overshirts	34
Pillow cases.....	34
Sheets	1,033
Straw ticks.....	131
Spreads (bed, hemmed).....	151
Spreads (bureau)	48
Spreads (stand).....	60
Spreads (cupboard)	20
Shirts	383
Skirts	486
Socks (pairs knit).....	13
Towels	873
Tablecloths	64
Total	6,562
Articles mended.....	31,409

UPHOLSTERER'S REPORT.

The upholsterer reports the following number of articles manufactured and repaired in his department during the year :

Baskets, hanging, manufactured.....	48
Brooms manufactured.....	792
Brooms, whisk, manufactured.....	12
Brushes, blacking daubers, manufactured.....	42
Brushes for bookbinder, manufactured.....	2
Brushes, scrubbing, manufactured.....	105
Brushes, shoe, manufactured.....	70
Cages for birds, extra large, manufactured.....	4
Cake trays, manufactured.....	2
Carpets, Brussels, border made.....	.....
Carpets, rag, bound and laid, yards.....	32
Carriage pole leathered.....	1
Carriage upholstered.....	1
Carriage top repaired.....	1
Carriage thills trimmed.....	1
Case, medicine, manufactured.....	1
Chairs repaired.....	25
Chairs upholstered.....	6
Chairs, large, easy, upholstered.....	7
Chair, large rocker, upholstered.....	1
Chairs, arm, caned.....	15
Chairs, rocker, caned.....	10
Chairs, rocker, seat and back caned.....	5
Chairs, common, caned.....	25
Chairs, large, scraped and painted.....	22
Chairs, putting on new rockers.....	6
Couches repaired.....	7
Couches upholstered.....	8
Couches varnished.....	7
Curtain fringe for steamboat, manufactured.....	1
Cushions for steamboat, manufactured.....	2
Cushions for large chairs, plush, manufactured.....	17
Cushions for settees, Brussels carpet, manufactured.....	13
Cushions for rocking chairs, manufactured.....	7
Hame straps, manufactured.....	12
Harness saddle, manufactured.....	1
Harness bridle, manufactured.....	1

Mats, door, manufactured.....	56
Mattresses, hair, manufactured.....	225
Pillows, manufactured.....	190
Poles for green-house.....	56
Racks for green-house.....	2
Screens covered.....	1 set
Side-boards, drawers lined.....	6
Slippers, pairs bound.....	276
Sofas repaired.....	7
Sofas, stained and varnished.....	5
Sofas, upholstered.....	6
Stands, toilet, upholstered.....	7
Step-ladders, manufactured.....	2
Springs, brass for cages, manufactured.....	12
Stools, foot, manufactured.....	19
Straps for shoe locks.....	28
Straps for steamboat.....	4
Tables, card, covered.....	26
Wagon repaired.....	1
Total.....	2,209

SHOEMAKER'S REPORT.

The shoemaker makes the following report of work done in his department during the year :

	Pairs.
Boots, shoes and slippers repaired.....	912
Men's canvas shoes made.....	47
Women's canvas shoes made.....	30
Men's carpet slippers made.....	276
Men's leather slippers made.....	7
Total.....	1,272

GENERAL HISTORY.

Increased number under treatment.—A glance at the statistical tables giving the movement of patients during the year, shows the admissions to have exceeded those of any year since the opening of the Buffalo asylum in 1880. Their number, 466, is larger by twenty-two patients, than that of the year 1888, while the daily average under treatment, namely, 645, is in excess of the number for any previous year since the opening of the institution. Not-

withstanding this encroachment upon our available space, we have been able to afford comfortable accommodations for all. In order to do this, however, it has been necessary to convert the chapel in the fourth story into an associated dormitory for thirty-four patients, and space has been economized in other directions without seriously embarrassing the management.

The hospital idea.—While the great influx of cases during the year is doubtless due, primarily, to the increase of the population, and secondarily to that of insanity in our midst, cognizance must also be taken of the fact that hospitals for the insane are becoming more attractive places for the treatment of mild and “border-land” cases that did not, in former times, find their way to asylums.

But if we are to enlarge the sphere of asylum beneficence, there must be legal warrant for the opening of our doors to a wider class of cases. It is well to remember the homely adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and to interpose no obstacle to the immediate treatment of anyone who first experiences a breach of continuity, as it were, in the delicate texture of the brain and who would fain take the proverbial stitch that saves nine. It is hard to have to stickle over legal formalities in punctilious compliance with statutes when a sick man is knocking at your door for relief. Let us have more of the spirit of the Samaritan and less of that of the Levite in the jurisprudence of insanity.

It has not infrequently happened that brain-sick persons, not technically insane, who have sought advice at the asylum, would have only too willingly entered the wards for needed rest and treatment, but for that publicity attaching to commitment by process of law, from which they have not unnaturally shrunk as an altogether unnecessary reflection upon them. “Must I be branded as a lunatic,” they inquire, “before I can get relief?” Shall we lag behind the State of Massachusetts in humane provision for such persons? Shall we continue to say to these stricken men, entirely competent to their own support and begging admission, “No, my good man, go first and get yourself dubbed a madman by doctors and judge, if you can, not until then can we take you in?” Or shall we not rather seek and obtain statutory warrant to bid them welcome to our wards and ply them, at the moment most opportune for recovery, with all the resources at our command, without

subjecting them and their families to added suffering by reason of self-respect cruelly wounded? Can it be doubted that this latter attitude of a hospital towards the sick would tend infinitely towards its popularization?

Who of us has not read the newspaper item in the country press, setting forth what the thoughtless reporter, ignorant of facts, conceives them to be in the case of some of these would-be volunteer patients? The hapless victim of bucolic interest who has just been admitted is "raving mad," or, perhaps, "his brain is shattered beyond repair," and "the sympathy (save the mark) of our entire village goes out to him." What effect but torture can such notoriety have upon the sensitive man or woman who reads the item in the wards of our hospital? for no Russian censor scrutinizes the numberless newspapers that are freely distributed among our patients. This is no fancy sketch, designed as a special plea in behalf of an imaginary patient. These things have actually occurred, and are occurring every day.

Happily, the sentiment among physicians is now everywhere in favor of some such scheme of voluntary commitment. It was embodied in the Gallup bill, to which reference will be again made later on, and owed its presence there to the efforts of Dr. Stephen Smith, late commissioner in lunacy. My distinguished predecessor, the late Dr. Gray, was also an ardent advocate of the reform in question.

In my last report I ventured the suggestion that a change of name from "State Lunatic Asylum" to "State Hospital" would be desirable, as better showing the character of the institution and serving to impress upon the public the fact, so commonly ignored, of the physical basis of insanity, and all that that simple doctrine implies. The idea was received with great favor by patients as well as their friends, and no one who has the interests of the insane at heart can question the relief it would be to all concerned to succeed, by act of Legislature, in placing the word "lunatic" under a ban and welcoming the mentally maimed to the privileges of treatment in a "hospital" in name as well as in fact.

Recovery rate.—The recovery rate has been 19.38 per cent on the average population and 27.84 per cent on the admissions; but of the 466 cases admitted 47.55 per cent had been insane one year or longer and were presumably chronic, thus leaving 52.45 per

cent who came within what is arbitrarily considered the curable period. It appears, therefore, that the recovery rate, estimated on these 244 cases, has been 53.17 per cent. Nothing could show more forcibly than these figures the danger of delay in the treatment of insanity and the importance also of so popularizing our asylums as to induce the friends of the insane to avail themselves of opportunities for treatment at the earliest practicable moment.

Casualties.—While we may congratulate ourselves that the general health of our community has been good, we cannot claim immunity from casualties.

T. L., of Madison county, who died in May, 1889, had sustained fractures of the rib and sternum. The patient was in a very weak and debilitated condition when admitted and, although he opposed care, was not violent. How his injuries were received is still unascertained, notwithstanding the fullest inquiry by the coroner and ourselves. There was no evidence tending to prove violence or to incriminate the attendants. The verdict of the jury, to whom, as well as to the coroner, we rendered every assistance in our power, exonerated the institution from all responsibility for this unfortunate occurrence.

I regret to have to record two cases of suicide as having occurred during the year. In the case of M. K. M., of Herkimer county, the patient had been removed against our advice, and afterwards returned by his friends for further treatment. Before leaving home on his return he had been seen by his wife to secrete a razor in his shoe, and it was with this weapon that he cut his throat a few hours after admission. The patient was duly searched at the time of his arrival, but his shoes were not removed. Being fatigued after a long journey in a carriage, he was not bathed at once and obtained permission to lie down on his bed. The door of his room was left ajar, but, notwithstanding this precaution, he accomplished what was the ghastly work of an instant while the backs of the patrolling attendants were turned.

M. A. K., of Wayne county, a patient in whom the suicidal tendency was not known to exist, and who had been wont to assist in the work of the dining-room before and after each meal, slipped stealthily into a room and suspended herself from the register, using a noose made from part of her clothing for the purpose.

In both these cases the coroner was at once notified and held an inquest, and the verdict of the jury was that in neither case was the institution responsible for the fatality.

Elopements.—The total number of elopements during the year last past was twenty-four—twenty-three men and one woman. This is ten less than the total number during the preceding year, while privileges have been increased rather than curtailed—one more open or unlocked ward having been added to the two previously established in the male department, and the same number (three) continuing in the female department.

In 1887–88, thirteen of the thirty-three elopers were not returned; while in 1888–89, eight only remained away, their whereabouts being ascertained in every case and no casualties occurring.

Four patients only escaped from the wards and all were apprehended and brought back. One who escaped from the visiting room belonged on an upper ward and was being visited at the time by his wife; one from the chapel—newly opened as a dormitory and then but little protected—effected his escape by climbing through a transom and appropriating an attendant's clothing; and one contrived to break a portion of his window-guard in the night, and, after arranging a "dummy" for his bed, to lower himself from the second story to the ground by means of an iron wire. One patient, an epileptic, tore off the inside shutter in his room, broke an iron outside guard, jumped from the second story to the ground, a distance of twenty-three and one-half feet, fled unhurt in his night clothes to a friend's house in the city, whence he was promptly returned to the hospital. This patient had no recollection of the occurrence when he became quieter and averred that he must have received assistance in his escape, for how else, he inquired, could he have effected it against such heavy odds? The case is interesting and instructive as showing the irresponsibility for acts committed by epileptics while in this state. This man was apparently conscious of all that he did at the time of his escape and acted with apparent plan and method. He inquired the way to his friend's house and followed the directions given. And yet he has nothing but a dazed recollection of the affair. Would that juries could profit by the teachings of experience of this kind!

Three elopements occurred from the exercise yard; five from the lawn (two during the progress of base-ball games and three breaking their parole); two men were being employed in the kitchens, four in the garden, one at the boat-landing, one at the carpenter's shop (with the privilege of going and coming alone), and one at the mat-shop.

One patient was allowed to go home for a call and failed to come back until sent for; and one escaped from the regular Wednesday evening dance.

The only female truant was a woman who neglected to inquire if she might visit friends in an adjacent town, but returned of her own accord after accomplishing her purpose.

Of the eight or total number of elopers remaining away, two were discharged unimproved—their friends being desirous of trying home care—four were greatly improved, and two were apparently recovered.

To allay possible apprehension on the part of the public it may be well to add that such escapes are as a rule made by persons whose unceremonious leave-taking is not fraught with danger to the community.

Discharges on bond.—Provision is made under the law for the discharge of patients to the care and control of their friends on presentation of a certified copy of a bond, looking to their safe keeping, peaceable behavior, and comfortable maintenance without further public charge, to the board of managers, who may, in their discretion, grant the application of the petitioners. This loophole of law is designed to shift responsibility from the board of managers to the friends who are constantly clamoring for the discharge of a person who, in the judgment of the superintendent, should remain under further treatment. The penalty of this rashness has been paid in one instance during the year by the occurrence of the patient's suicide within a few days of his discharge. Experience of this kind can not but make us still more conservative and deafen the ear to entreaty, even when misguided friends seek to strengthen their position with bonds of straw. It matters little, so far as relief from responsibility is concerned, to have the departed spirit of the patient, as occurred in the case in question, give alleged audience to select spiritualist circles and convey to the widowed medium (who, by the way, had the additional and more substantial solace of an insurance policy taken out on the

day of the man's discharge), the assurance of peace and happiness in his new sphere.

New legislation.— It is much to be regretted that the shaping of our insanity laws is left largely to those who are without practical experience with the insane, and that bills sometimes become laws before there has been a single voice raised for or against them by men qualified by practical training to urge or stay the vote of the Legislature. The year just closed has been noteworthy, as having given birth to a great many lunacy bills of hasty and inconsiderate preparation. But practical alienists are now confident in the hope that hereafter the new State Commission in Lunacy will be permitted to exercise a wholesome influence on legislation by acting as an advisory body in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the insane in this State.

The Gallup bill of last session only escaped enactment by the veto of the Governor. This measure, framed doubtless by well-meaning persons and containing some excellent provisions, was a marvel of red tape, actually calling for so many steps before a patient could gain access to a hospital, that no fewer than thirteen papers might be necessary to complete the procedure. As Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, points out: "It is clearly to be seen that the framers of this law had in mind only the protection of a few cases such as have been (generally unwisely) freed from asylums on writs of *habeas corpus*, and the prevention, possibly, of the incarceration of sane persons in asylums, but it is a narrow view to have these only in mind. To protect one doubtful insane person who is more than likely a troublesome paranoiac, 999 are made to suffer."

Some may adduce such a case as that of Nelly Bly to show how easily sane persons may be committed as insane if they will but act and speak falsehood to the examining medical officers. Shall we assume that would-be patients are all feigners when they come "scrabbling on the doors of our gate and letting their spittle fall down upon their beards," and see in every applicant for relief a possible newspaper reporter in disguise? If any one of us shall show himself apparently controlled by false hearing or false sight, or false perceptions of any kind, and have not the motive of crime committed to call in question the genuineness of the symptoms, who shall gainsay him? To the alienist physician it is unfortunately not vouchsafed, as to the all-seeing layman, to detect the "wild look in

the eye" on which the immediate diagnosis of insanity may be based. Have we not sufficient assurance of safeguard in the following opinion of Dr. John B. Chapin, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane and for many years at Willard, N. Y.: "I have been familiar with admissions to four asylums for the insane, during the portions of thirty-four years that I have been connected with them, and I have never known of a single instance of the intentional commitment of a sane person as insane, nor a single attempt to make such commitment, and I have no cases to report as coming within my personal knowledge."

Dr. Andrews of Buffalo gives similar testimony, while I am myself firmly persuaded that the present lunacy statute of this State, if fully and conscientiously complied with, affords ample protection against improper commitment. Why block the path of a sick man dragging his weary limbs to a hospital with all sorts of obstacles when common sense and humanity require that this passage from home to hospital be made as speedily and quietly as possible, to the end that he may have the better chance for recovery? There has always been a tendency in legislation, as regards the insane, to lose sight of the medical aspects of the case in unnecessary legal formalities. There would seem to be a suspicion abroad that family physicians sometimes conspire with relatives to abduct sane persons to asylums; that judges of courts of record enter willingly into the plot, and that when the patient reaches the institution the medical officers fall promptly into line, in their turn involving the managers and attendants in the far-reaching intrigue, until of the whole iniquitous band it might be said, as was said of old of certain Jews who were bound under a curse to slay St. Paul, that "there were more than forty which had made this conspiracy."

If self-interest be the mainspring of action in asylums for the insane, surely there is more to be gained, so far as the convenience of the officers is concerned, by discharging patients prematurely than by keeping them in protracted custody, for the more patients the more work.

Restraint.—In my previous reports I have been able to record the absence of any occasion for the use of mechanical restraint. During the year just closed, restraint was used in the case of one man for a few hours during one night, the form being the application of a sheet to control tumultuous movement in bed, on the part of an exceedingly violent epileptic. With this single exception

it has not seemed necessary to have recourse to mechanical measures of control in the treatment of our patients.

In this connection it is proper to record the lamentable fact that twenty patients were brought to the hospital in restraint by county officers and, but for the timely hints of a cabman, who has not come to the institution day after day without learning the views of the officers on this question, the number would have been larger. "Man's inhumanity to man" is forcibly shown in this unnecessary degradation. No one can help lamenting the existence, even at this late day, of the spirit of the dark ages with reference to the insane, when a stalwart county officer weighing about 160 pounds, accompanied by an equally strong wife, brings to us with manacled wrists a frail girl, weighing but ninety-five pounds. How much better for the patient, how much better for the *cause*, to hire an extra attendant to accompany such patients to the hospital rather than bring them like felons to a prison.

Another abuse is the bringing of patients to the institution on the street car in cases where their condition is such as to forbid such unnecessary exposure, for the sake of patient and fellow-passengers alike, instead of hiring a cab, which the counties are always willing to (and perhaps do) have charged in the bill. Not long ago, a deputy from a neighboring county brought an unfortunate man on the street car to the point nearest to the asylum, when his charge, resisting attempts at removal, attracted a crowd of interested spectators. On relating the occurrence at the asylum, the man opined, in tones suggestive of disappointment that his muscle had not been allowed to do full justice to itself, that but for the presence of women who cried "Don't hurt him, don't hurt him!" he "would have managed all right."

On another occasion during the year an officer sent to transfer patients to the asylum for the chronic insane was under the influence of strong drink.

It does not happen often that unworthy persons are permitted by superintendents of the poor to bring the insane to us, but such a thing ought to be impossible in this age of alleged enlightenment. Moreover, it would be a humane rule of procedure, and nothing more than common decency, to require that women be accompanied by a person of their own sex.

Sight-seeing visitors. — The extent to which sight-seers should be admitted to the wards of a hospital may again claim a few words. During the year, we have admitted of this class upon

regular cards, under the escort of an usher, no fewer than 3,441 persons, not to include a great many privileged visitors who have been accompanied by the officers. Add to this the 8,741 legitimate visits made by friends of patients, and we find that about 12,500 pairs of feet have trodden our halls. Of the legitimate visitation we have nothing to say; it is welcome. But with reference to sight-seers, the query may well suggest itself. What is their object? While among this latter class there are doubtless some bent upon intelligent inquiry into the management of this great charity, whose observation is of benefit to themselves, and who indirectly promote the welfare of the insane as the result of the object lesson received, it is nevertheless indisputable that in a great many instances they go through for the sake of gratifying a vulgar curiosity, to see how "the lunatics," as they call them, forsooth, "look and act." To my certain knowledge, there are those who come to the asylum armed with cards of admission, with the avowed object of seeing, in their holiday jaunt, through the wards, if perchance they may, some poor stricken neighbor to whom under the rules they could not gain access without the authority belonging to kinship or intimate friendship. Thus petty strategy is permitted to triumph over a humane rule, conceived in the interests of the sick person entitled, by his malady, to privacy, and the crafty visitor regales his friends at the street corner with a graphic description of how Mr. So and So looked and what he said and did under the influence of disease. Were I permitted to mention names, I might instance the case of one gentleman, well known to you all, whose friends have been caused bitter suffering by this cruel outrage upon privacy. Who would gain admission to the wards of a general hospital where the sick are treated unless he had better claim than the majority of these intruders can prove?

I am aware of the argument advanced on the other side that such visitation educates the public and rids insanity of much of its mysterious terror. While something can be gained in this way for the public, perhaps, the patients suffer, and it is in their interest that our rules must be framed, first, last and all the time. Present to yourselves the spectacle of a dear friend exposed to the gaze of some such person; or bring it nearer home and subject the whole question to the crucial test of the golden rule. I dismiss this subject with the one further allusion that

not long ago one of our managers overheard an incensed woman, who had not been shown as much of the house as she had seen on many previous occasions, make the terrible threat that unless she could be shown about by a more considerate usher she would never allow her shadow to darken our threshold again.

Improvements.—Under the appropriations of 1888 and 1889, excellent work has been done in the matter of additions, alterations and repairs to the building.

Fire-escapes.—Three fire-escape stairways, one of stone and two of brick, have been constructed, thus affording better protection against fire, besides making the hall easier of access than was possible with the old-fashioned steep wooden stairs. An estimate has been made for the construction of a fourth fire-proof staircase in the female department under the same appropriation, but, in order to fulfill the needs of the service in this direction, two more such iron fire-escapes will be necessary. One of these should be the counterpart of the stone fire-escape in the male department, with an annex to the room adjoining, and the other situated at the juncture of the cross with the rear cross-wing in the female department. It is estimated that \$7,000 will cover the cost of these highly desirable additions.

Wash-house and laundry.—The wash-house and laundry have been completely overhauled during the year and equipped with modern machinery under the contract of E. Hurlburt of Utica. The repairs also include a new drying-room. This department will now bear comparison with any laundry in the State, and its mechanical completeness has added much to the efficiency of the service.

Green-house.—One of the conservatories has been enlarged to twice its former capacity, thus affording a southern exposure for the plants, and the new portion has been roofed on the Rendle system with metal bars without putty. This improvement has long been a desideratum and will enable us to furnish the wards with more plants and minister pleasantly to the senses in the treatment of our patients. It is important to bear in mind that in matters of this kind, plants and flowers are not a luxury, but an essential aid to treatment in mental diseases.

New chimney.—A new chimney has been built, 130 feet from foundation to summit with a core measuring five feet in diameter. This much needed provision has furnished the stronger draft that

was lacking with the old stack and enabled us to consume, with pecuniary advantage to the institution, a cheaper grade of fuel.

Work-shop and store-room.—A work-shop and store-room have been provided under the appropriation of last year and the cellar thereto has been so constructed as to make it useful for the storage of perishable produce.

Sun-room.—The addition to the veranda of ward 3, female department, has proved all that was expected of it by affording a cosy and attractive solarium, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

Associated dining-rooms.—The conversion of six separate dining-rooms in the female division into three of large size, and the improvement of these by means of paint and glass, has proved a highly beneficial change. Aside from the advantage of association, within certain limits, these repairs have incidentally involved increased space for beds by permitting the use as dormitories of the former dining-rooms.

New furniture.—The comfort and neatness of the wards of the male department have been greatly enhanced by the purchase of modern furniture under the appropriation of last year, and much of the old has been disposed of at auction. Good furniture enforces here, as elsewhere, greater respect, and it is surprising how quickly even refractory patients have responded to this test of self-control. Mammoth rockers on one of the refractory wards have answered an excellent purpose by displacing the old strong stationary chairs and furnishing, in the possibility of peaceful oscillatory movement, an outlet for motor energy that spent itself in less agreeable ways before their introduction. It is indeed a pleasure to have discovered at last a legitimate use for an article of furniture of otherwise questionable utility.

The entire male department and assembly hall have been artistically painted and decorated as to sidewalls and ceilings, with the exception of a portion of ward 4, north, which received attention a few years ago. It is to be hoped that similar improvements may be made in the female division during the coming year and that we shall obtain an appropriation from the Legislature for that purpose.

Thanks to the same legislative grant, handsome pictures adorn walls where bareness, and what was often worse, obtained. The value of these additions cannot be estimated by their mere price.

If we are to treat insanity successfully, not only must we administer drugs, but strive to promote recovery by appealing to everything in the patient that opens an avenue for mental activity and pleasant emotions.

With female nurses in four of the quieter male wards, containing in all 124 patients, it has been much easier to produce home-like and pleasing effects in the wards, and the clumsy housekeeping of men has given way to the superior skill and deftness of the other sex. It is surprising as it is gratifying to note what a vast improvement has been wrought by this change; what a refining effect the presence of women in these wards has had upon the men who have thus been brought within the influence of the other sex.

Book-binding.—The purchase of a plant for book-binding under the appropriation of last year has proved an interesting and profitable investment. The new industry has furnished occupation to patients of either sex, and enabled us to bind in excellent and substantial style 600 books for the general and medical libraries.

It was preferred to have this department well under way before using the appropriation for a printing establishment, obtained from the Legislature at the same time.

American Journal of Insanity.—The *American Journal of Insanity* has been edited at the asylum as usual, has paid its own expenses, and is on a sound financial footing. The *Journal* is now in its forty-sixth volume. It has been fortunate in securing the collaboration of able contributors throughout the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe, and the effort to thus extend the sphere of its usefulness has been rewarded with an increased circulation. Aside from its utility as a reflex of modern work in the broad field of American psychiatry, it is valuable in keeping alive the scientific spirit among the medical officers and sustaining their interest in the literature of their specialty.

Mention should be made here also of the kind and able service of Dr. Wise of the Willard asylum, in preparing an index for the first forty-five volumes and permitting the use of the Willard press for printing the sheets. Many copies of this index, together with several sets of the *Journal*, have been bound in our bindery and sold to individuals and institutions.

Electric-light.—A new dynamo was purchased from the United States Electric-light Company with a capacity of 125 lamps, such addition to the plant having been desirable for service during the day and after midnight.

Religious services.—Religious services have been conducted regularly in the assembly hall under the chaplaincy of the Rev. Dr. W. T. Gibson, who has officiated in this capacity since 1865. Services have been held on the afternoons of Sundays and the forenoons of other days appointed by the church or State for services of praise and thanksgiving. The chaplain has also made frequent pastoral visits to the wards and ministered to the spiritual relief of such patients as have been able to appreciate his willing services.

The interests of the faithful of the Roman Catholic church have been duly looked to by the Rev. Father McDonald, who has kindly officiated on several occasions during the year, besides visiting sick persons in the wards.

A great many patients have attended the services of their own denomination in the city on Sundays.

Entertainments, games and athletic sports.—Numerous entertainments of one kind or another were given during the year by our own corps of employés. In presenting the subjoined list of entertainments during the year, I desire to warmly thank all those who have been good enough to give our patients the benefit of their time and accomplishments in this direction. These good friends have been satisfied with the simple reward of knowing that they have ministered for the nonce to minds diseased, succeeded in driving away dull care and despondency, if only for an hour or two, and been the means of promoting the convalescence of many whose privilege it has been to be thus entertained:

November 15, 1888.—Concert by Pinsuti Quartette: Messrs. Hughes, Lumley, Oldfield and Price, assisted by Misses Rae and Shattuck.

November 24, 1888.—Concert by Misses Beebe and Loughlin and Messrs. Hermann, Gray and McGarr.

December 21, 1888.—Concert by Fort Schuyler Mandolin Club, assisted by Mrs. Farrington, Professors Thompson and Barnes, and Mr. Kohler.

December 26, 1888.—Minstrel entertainment by Messrs. Williams, Dygert, J. and E. Canfield, Schmidt, Francis, Connors, O'Reilly,

Wood and Gibbs, assisted by Messrs. Pughe and Mahar of the asylum.

January 9, 1889.—Concert by the Gwalia Glee Club, forty voices.

February 12, 1889.—Grand opera, "Heroes of '76," by the Utica Harmonics, sixty-five voices, Professor Apmadoc and Mr. Farrington, managers.

March 29, 1889.—Concert by the Utica Mandolin Club.

April 27, 1889.—Concert by Jacobs' Orchestra.

May 15, 1889.—Concert and military drill by maids in uniform, by the Misses Sicard, Goodwin, McIntosh, and Messrs. Tourtellot and Davies. Military drill by young ladies of the Forty-fourth Separate Company Annex.

Orchestra.—In this connection I desire to make special mention of the asylum orchestra. By selecting attendants with musical accomplishments we have been fortunate enough to get a good orchestra that has been of immense service during the year. Experience convinces us that in music we have an important factor in treatment, and it is hoped that during the year we may be able to extend the musical service of the house so as to bring all classes of patients within its beneficent influence.

Base ball games.—Manly sports have come in for their share of favor, especially as regards the national game. Every Saturday afternoon has found our men on the diamond capable of wielding their clubs to the almost invariable discomfiture of their opponents. Great was the sense of triumph when, one day last summer, our home team crushed with defeat a picked nine of Yale students. For the zeal and activity shown in this department I am especially indebted to Dr. Charles E. Atwood.

Athletic sports.—The annual athletic sports for the patients and attendants afforded a delightful gala day for all who took part in, or witnessed them.

Boating.—Mention may also be made of several trips taken by our patients in the steam pleasure-boat General Herkimer, owned by the institution.

Gymnasium.—It is to be hoped that before long, when other more pressing wants shall have been supplied, the Legislature may in its wisdom see fit to give us money to build and equip a gymnasium. There can be no question of the remedial value of physical training for the insane when intelligently directed by a skilled master.

Christmas tree.—A notable entertainment was the annual Christmas tree and general distribution of presents to patients on Christmas eve. In response to letters addressed to the friends of patients, numerous gifts were received and placed at the disposal of those who had been so pleasantly remembered at home.

Finance.—While this department is the subject of a special report by the treasurer, I can not forbear reference to the satisfactory showing of our fiscal year as regards the *per capita* cost. Notwithstanding heavy drains on the current funds for repairs and other unusual expenditures, the purchase of carpets and furniture not provided for by the supply bill, the rate has been four dollars and forty-three cents per week per patient, exclusive of clothing. If we take the average *per capita* cost for the past sixteen years, we find that it has been five dollars and thirty-nine cents.

The charge to counties has been three dollars and seventy-five cents per week, exclusive of clothing.

It is especially in the matter of provisions and household stores that the saving has been most apparent. No one can allege that there has been any falling off in the quality or quantity of the food during the year—indeed, the converse might easily be substantiated—or that fewer stores have been purchased for the patients, and yet, while during the past sixteen years the average cost per week per patient for provisions and household stores has been one dollar and eighty-five cents, for the year just closed it has been but one dollar and fifty cents. Similarly, while the average cost per patient per week for furniture, beds and bedding during the past sixteen years has been twenty-five cents; during the year just closed it was but eighteen cents. It is fair to say that saving in this department is largely due to the activity of our upholsterer's shop, where a great many patients find daily employment at various trades. The total value of articles therein made and repaired was \$2,999.84.

Again, the account of "farm, barn, garden and grounds," which, during the same period, has been at the average rate of twenty-nine cents per week per patient, shows as last year's *pro rata* expenditure the sum of eighteen cents per patient. Like economies might be demonstrated in other departments.

I hope that in calling attention to these figures I shall not be accused of measuring results by a merely sordid or pecuniary standard of comparison. Neither would I claim credit for any one individual for this satisfactory showing. The credit, if any, must be given to the *system* under which purchases have been made. Another year's experience with the sound trade doctrine — the best goods in the cheapest market — has shown indisputably the wisdom of purchasing, where practicable, by proposals. Of course, there are, always have been, and will always be, under any system whatsoever, dissatisfied merchants to insinuate that they have been discriminated against by the purchasing power, and herein the impossibility of pleasing everybody has been once more the occasion of vain regret.

Paving Court street.—Favorable mention was made in your last report of the project of substituting for the cobble pavement of Court street one of concrete and asphalt. The cost of repaving half the street for a distance of 1,400 feet, such being the length of the asylum frontage, is estimated at \$15,000. This highly commendable enterprise fell through for lack of efficient support, and the appropriation was not requested during the past year. This much traveled thoroughfare has become more dilapidated than ever, so that riding over its uneven surface involves physical and mental torture to the passenger, cruelty and ruin to horses, and premature destruction to all rolling stock. Many passengers to the asylum are compelled, out of regard for their bones, to make a considerable detour by using the unpaved streets, and some prefer even to travel through oceans of mud in bad weather rather than brave the body-racking pavement. In the case of nervous persons, many of whom are taken from a bed of sickness to come to the hospital, surely it behooves us to make access to the building as comfortable as possible, to say nothing of gratifying a pardonable public spirit in having the approach to the State's noble charity more in keeping with the structure itself. Court street is one of the main arteries of the city of Utica, and should the asylum, with its 1,400 feet of frontage, be permitted, through the good graces of the Legislature, to raise its voice in favor of taking up the exasperating cobbles and repaving the thoroughfare with asphalt, it is now more than likely that the majority of the property owners would rouse themselves from civic lethargy and complete the good work of repair.

Resignation of T. E. McGarr.—The resignation in June of Mr. T. E. McGarr to become secretary of the State Lunacy Commission deprived the institution of the services of a stenographer and confidential clerk who had been engaged in such capacity for eleven years. I wish to testify to the zeal and efficiency with which Mr. McGarr performed his duties, and to express the pleasure of the medical officers and his numerous friends at the asylum at his deserved promotion to a position of trust and responsibility for which his experience and training had qualified him in an eminent degree. Mr. McGarr is ably succeeded by Mr. R. P. Pughe who had already proved his efficiency in the service as an assistant bookkeeper.

NEEDS FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

Air clocks.—The importance of uniform time in large public institutions needs only to be stated to be appreciated. Where everything must “go like clockwork” shall we not have the clocks themselves to afford an example of punctuality by their mechanical precision? Air clocks connected with a main time-keeper in the hall answer an excellent purpose, as has been shown at our sister institution at Willard. They are inexpensive, accurate, and not likely to get out of order, and, besides being useful, have a distinctly decorative value. A clock could be put in each of our twenty-four wards and other places about the building, say thirty in all, with a large oak central clock in the hall, for the sum of \$700.

Telephone exchange.—Of like value are telephones to each ward to obviate constant journeying to and fro, in needless and wearisome tramp, to communicate with different parts of the house. The installation of such a plant was strongly urged last year and the price named therefor, \$1,125.

Infirmaries.—If, as seems likely, the future policy of the State will look to the making of all its institutions for the insane mixed asylums, it becomes desirable to provide suitable accommodations for the helpless chronic cases who need special care. There are good reasons for removing this class of cases from the main building and quartering them in infirmaries of special construction elsewhere. The association of helpless, filthy patients in the last stages of terminal dementia in the same wards with the curable chronic insane of cleanly habits and active sensibilities, is always

objectionable, and there can be no question but that they can be more satisfactorily cared for in such detached buildings as have proved useful elsewhere, notably at the Willard asylum. With buildings suitably arranged and a good system of nursing, the wants of this unfortunate class can be so provided for as to create a habit of cleanliness; and if there be added a special night service much of the discomfort attending their care can be avoided.

The State Commission in Lunacy has spoken in favor of this method on the occasions of its visits and called attention to the desirability of applying to the Legislature for an appropriation to carry out this improvement.

It is estimated that a detached building capable of accommodating a hundred patients would cost \$30,000.

More land required.—It seems scarcely necessary to make renewed appeal for more land so fully was our case stated last year, in your report to the Legislature, as well as in mine to yourselves. Two hundred acres should be added to our farm, if it be the part of wisdom to administer the institution, as regards this important department, on a business-like basis.

As was stated last year, an acre per patient is considered everywhere, in modern times, a reasonable allowance, and in asking for 200 acres we stop far short of this ideal standard of requirement. The fact that the appropriation was passed last year in both houses gives reason to hope that his Excellency the Governor may not deem it inexpedient to approve the purchase next session. As bearing upon this subject, it may be well to add that the asylum has had to pay rent as tenant during the year for farm lands at the rate of over \$800.

Alterations in wards 7, 8 and 9, female department.—In the female department repairs are needed of such a character as to furnish more light and more cheer in places that are now dark and gloomy. This could be done in wards 7, 8 and 9 by building out a large bay-window on the three floors and enlarging the present windows. It is estimated that this improvement would cost \$2,000.

Enlargement of dormitories 4, 5, 6, female department, with skylights.—New skylights are needed in wards 3, 6 and 7 and floor-lights in the same wards so as to furnish light for those below. Similar improvements were made last year in the male department and have proved of immense advantage. An addition could be made to the dormitories of 4, 5 and 6, in connection with the

hospital departments thereto attached, by building one outside wall, in such a way as to provide accommodations for thirty-two patients. In addition to giving more room, there would be furnished more light in parts of the wards that are now particularly dismal.

These additions would probably cost \$3,600.

Enlargement of alcoves, wards 4, 5 and 6, female department.—In the same wards pleasant sitting-rooms might be provided by enlarging the windows of the alcove, removing the partitions of the room opposite and making a bright roomy transept.

The cost of this improvement for three floors would be \$1,500.

New ceilings in six of the wards, female department.—New ceilings are needed in wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9. That of No. 3 requires also renewal of the wood-work. These repairs would cost \$4,000.

Lowering windows in wards 10 and 12, female department, dining-room.—For lowering the windows in the dining-room and day-room of ward 10, and the dining-room of ward 12, and the provision of stained glass transoms, \$500.

Hard-wood floor in chapel.—A new hard-wood floor is needed in the chapel, now used as a dormitory, to replace the old one of soft wood. Cost, \$500.

Lowering stage.—The stage of the assembly hall needs lowering. Cost, \$250.

Tiling five bath-rooms and water-closets.—The bath-rooms and water-closets of wards 5 and 9, male department, and 4, 5 and 7 of the female department, need tiling. Cost, \$1,100.

Painting, female department.—All the wards of the female department, or portions thereof, and portions of the administration building, need repainting. Cost, \$5,000.

Furniture, female department.—New furniture for the female department and some of the wards of the male division, including bath-tubs and bedsteads, \$3,000.

Silo for 100 cows.—A silo and machinery for 100 cows, \$3,500.

Skylight for center staircase.—There is great need for light in the center staircase. This can be provided by removing the present staircase to the roof and making access to the latter by way of the disused theatre in the attic. Cost, \$700.

Corrugated-iron ceiling in south kitchen.—A corrugated-iron ceiling is needed in the kitchen of the female department. Cost, \$300.

The generosity of newspapers.—Thanks are again due to 187 editors and proprietors for continued kindness in retaining the “patients’ library” on their free mailing lists. The home newspaper is ever welcome, and has served during the year to cheer many a saddened heart and keep many an interested reader in touch with the world without. It is hoped that these kind friends will not weary in well-doing and that we may long have occasion to acknowledge with gratitude the regular receipt of the following newspapers :

Middleburgh Gazette, Troy Weekly Times, Rensselaer County Standard, Troy Telegram, Scientific American, New York Weekly Times, Staats-Zeitung, Cohoes Evening Dispatch, Cohoes News, Daily Press and Knickerbocker (Albany), Ballston Journal, Ogdensburg Republican and Journal, Glens Falls Star, Lansingburgh Courier, Union Springs Advertiser, McGrawville Sentinel, Rome Republican, Rochester Volksblatt, Rochester Herald, Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, Roman Citizen, Canajoharie Radii, Oneonta Press, Brooklyn-Standard-Union, Glens Falls Daily Times, Cambridge Post, Palmyra Democrat, Clyde Democrat, Clyde Times, Palmyra Courier, Albany Express, Albany Times, Albany Evening Union, Dryden Times, Owego Record, Trumansburgh Sentinel, Hornellsville Herald, Hornellsville Tribune, Corning Journal, Corning Weekly Democrat, Plattsburgh News, Canton Commercial Advertiser, Potsdam Herald, Potsdam Courier and Freeman, Ogdensburg Advance, Mohawk Valley Democrat, Fort Plain Free Press, Camden Advance Journal, Clinton Courier, Oriskany Falls News, Syracuse Sunday Times, Syracuse Standard, Baldwinsville Era, Syracuse Journal, Syracuse Central Demokrat, Fayetteville Recorder, Glens Falls Messenger, Canandaigua Times, Albion Republican, Pulaski Democrat, Oswego Daily Times, Fulton Times, Cleveland Lakeside Press, Mexico Independent, Morris Chronicle, Richfield Springs Mercury, Cooperstown Journal, Cooperstown Otsego Farmer, Ilion Citizen, Franfort Register, Herkimer Citizen, Herkimer County News, Little Falls Journal and Courier, Theresa Sentinel, Watertown Re-Union, Carthage Republican, Clayton “On the St. Lawrence,” Adams Journal, Lewis County Leader, Livingston County Herald, Canastota Journal, Canastota Herald, Cazenovia Republican, Chittenango Times, Oneida Dispatch, DeRuyter New Era Gleaner, Oneida Free Press, Oneida Semi-Weekly Democrat,

Hamilton Volunteer, Rochester Weekly Post-Express, Honeoye Falls Gazette and Times, Mohawk Valley Register, Lisle Gleaner, Olean Times, Elmira Advertiser, Elmira Weekly Gazette, Lowville Journal and Republican, Lowville Times, Lyons Sentinel, Greene American, Chenango Union, Cortland Democrat, Cortland Monitor, Homer Republican, Hancock Herald, Harper and Brothers' publications, Buffalo Daily Times, Elmira Telegram, Wayne Democratic Press, Delhi Express, Lockport Weekly, Niagara Democrat, Buffalo Sunday Express, Fulton County Democrat, Johnstown Republican, Catskill Recorder, LeRoy Times, LeRoy Gazette, St. Johnsville Leader, Binghamton Republican, Binghamton Democrat, Rochester Abendpost and Beobachter, Gloversville Standard, Norwich Telegraph, Ithaca Democrat, Salem Review, Warsaw (Wyoming County) Times, Medina Register, Fulton Patriot, Ogdensburg News, Catskill Daily News, Dansville Breeze, Seneca Falls Courier, Waterville Times and Reflex, Sandy Hill Herald, Watertown Post, Whitehall Times, White Plains Eastern State Journal, The New York Judge, Schenectady Union, Schenectady Deutscher Anzeiger, Daily Saratogian, Dansville Express, Waverly Free Press, Cuba Patriot, Wellsville Reporter, Waverly Tribune, Malone Palladium, Stamford Mirror, Waterloo Observer, Malone Franklin Gazette, Malone Farmer, West Winfield News, New York Life, Schenectady Gazette, Weedsport Cayuga Chief, Seneca County News, Suspension Bridge Journal, Sandy Creek News, Dansville Advertiser, Sandy Hill Observer, Catskill Daily Mail, Oneida Dispatch, New York Daily Star, New York Sunday Star, Auburn Dispatch, Washington County Advertiser and Democrat, Oneida Union, Chenango Semi-Weekly Telegraph, Geneva Advertiser, Jefferson County Journal, St. Lawrence Plaindealer, Ontario County Times, Dryden Herald, Albany Evening Post, Antwerp Gazette, Seneca County Courier, Whitney's Point Reporter, Fulton County Democrat, Corning Democrat, Rochester Sontags Journal, Orleans American, Albany County Reporter, Washington Post, New Berlin Gazette, Gloversville News.

Attendants and nurses.—Too much can not be said in praise of the work done during the year by attendants and nurses. All honor to those who have ministered faithfully, early and late, to the 1,077 patients under treatment during the year. Little does the public appreciate how much self-sacrifice and devotion to duty are involved in this most arduous though noble calling, and

little does it know how much it owes to those good men and women of our nursing staff who have shown a constant "enthusiasm of humanity" in their work for the sick.

A few incompetent persons have been discharged, it is true, but on the whole the services performed by this worthy class of employés have been eminently satisfactory.

Lectures to nurses.—Lectures were delivered during the winter months by Dr. Pilgrim and listened to by the nurses with profit to themselves and advantage to the house.

Medical staff.—There have been no changes in the medical staff during the year. Dr. Pilgrim, first assistant physician, was accorded leave of absence during the summer to go to Europe. The temporary vacancy thus created was filled by Dr. F. T. Metcalfe of the Marine hospital service.

It gives me pleasure to commend the efficiency of the medical officers and bear testimony to their valued assistance in promoting the objects of the institution.

Acknowledgment.—The record shows the number of visits made to the institution by managers to have been 271, but such visitation has in fact been more frequent than the visiting-book indicates. This is in itself proof, not only of benevolence and zeal in the discharge of a public trust, but also of the efficient support, kindly encouragement and wise counsel I have myself received at your hands throughout the year in the performance of my duties as superintendent. For never-failing tokens of your favor and sympathy and for your cordial coöperation in the grand work of *hospitalizing* this asylum and strengthening, by your broad views of management, the hands of the medical officers in the treatment and cure of a sorely-stricken class of sufferers, I give you my warmest thanks. On the threshold of another year one need not be faint of heart and weary in advance when, in your attitude of the past, there is so much of cheer and strength to inspire renewed effort and to afford needed solace in those trials and tribulations that must mingle inevitably with all pleasurable achievement in behalf of the insane.

G. ALDER BLUMER.

September 30, 1889.

[Senate, No. 13.]

